THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,372, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
——— including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
——— including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
——— including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
——— including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	4 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR ADEN.

THE fast-sailing Ship BARTLE FRERE, Captain EBRAHIM ARUFF, will sail for the above port immediately. For Freight and Passage apply to the undersigned at Musjeed Bunder, or near the Bombay Green.

HAJEE ESMAILE SEEDICK,

8th September 1862.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer ARRATOON APCAR, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 2nd September 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, to Kurrachee, with mails and passengers THIS DAY at three o'clock P.M. For freight and passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Calling at Porebunder, Dwarka, and Ootch Mandevi, if sufficient inducement offers.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Co. "Limited" will despatch the S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGIN BOTHAM above on 17th instant. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWILLIS, in charge, will leave for the above Port TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th, at noon precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the office,
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Ship *James Livesey*, Brond, Master, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the consignee. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the Ship's side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for countersignature.

J. P. CORNFORTH,
Agents for Captain Broad.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO from Chinese Ports per Steam-ship *China*, are particularly requested to take notice, that as that Vessel will leave for Suez on 12th instant, all packages will have to be removed forthwith, otherwise they will be landed at the owner's risk and expense.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MANY THOUGHTS OF MANY MINDS; being a Treasury of Reference, consisting of Selections from the Writings of the Most Celebrated Authors. By HENRY SOUTHGATE; 4to gilt. Rs. 14.

"A mine rich and inexhaustible to those in search of a quotation."—*Art-Journal.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.

IF you want really delicious Marmalade, Jams, Jellies, and Confectionery ask for KEILLER & SON'S.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO, shipped on board the *Sydney Eggars*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
90 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

ELECTRO-PLATE.—HERBERT & Co. have just received some beautiful specimens of new pattern table requisites and ornaments.

THE INDIAN "CALL-CRUET" comprises three frosted and cut Glasses for Pepper, Salt, and Mustard, the lower part of the stand forming a bell which is sounded by pressing down the handle.....price each Rs. 18 and 20 0

THE CARLTON BREAKFAST FRAME is one of those neat little affairs belonging to the table and placed between two guests. They were first introduced at the Carlton Club on the occasion of a grand banquet, and are intended to hold Pepper, Salt, and Mustard Spoons &c., complete, each 5 8

PINT TANKARDS with Glass bottoms, and richly chased belts, engine turned .....each Rs. 10 0

MUSTARD POTS and SALT CELLARS, very rich design double gilt, the set of three .....Rs. 18 and 20 0

PICKLE FORKS of every shape and pattern, with long handles of Pearl and Ivory...Rs. 3 to 7 0

EGG FRAMES with 4 and 6 cups, all new patterns very handsome .....each Rs. 18 to 25 0

THE NEW EGG WARMER is a novelty for the table. The Eggs are served up in these new warmers upon an entirely new principle, the eggs being kept hot by a warm-water well into which the Egg frame is made to fit, each .....Rs. 18 to 25 0

"AD DAPS" and Cheroot stands ..... Rs. 28 and 30 0

TOAST-RACKS; WINE and SPIRIT LABELS; MUFFINEERS; NUT-CRACKERS, &c., &c.

HERBERT & Co.
Rampart Row, 1st September, 1862.

P. S.—A fine collection of Silver Knives and Forks, &c., in handsome cases, adapted for presentation,—all modern and quite new patterns.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 11TH, 1862.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS E. GRATTAN.

First Night of the Startling New Drama entitled the—

SOLDIER OF FORTUNE;
or,
LOVE IN HUMBLE LIFE.

CHRISTINE	MISS EMMA GRATTAN.
ROSSLAUS—The Soldier	MR. H. GRATTAN.
Carlitz	Mr. London.
Brandt	Mr. Ormond.
Jaques	Mr. Daniels.
Marlow	Mr. Anderson.
Bressac	Mr. Norton.

To be followed by a sketch of—

PARIS IN 1798.

On SATURDAY 13th instant, Sheridan Knowles' Play in Five Acts, the whole of which will be played entitled the

HUNCHBACK.

The whole to conclude with an entirely NEW FARCE.

PRICES OF TICKETS:

Dress Circle	Rupees	4
Stalls	,,	3
Upper Circle	,,	2

Tickets to be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* Offices.

Doors open at half-past 7; performance to commence at 8.

Smoking in every part of the House strictly prohibited.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MEEAH SHAIK AHMUD BIN FUCKROODEEN GUNCOOTKER and MEEAH MAHOMED SALLEH BIN FUCKROODEEN GUNCOOTKER respectively, Mahomedan Inhabitants of Bombay, have agreed with CULLIANJEE HANSRAJ Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, to mortgage to him the several undermentioned Properties, namely,—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground situate in Nagdavy Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, standing in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 776.

2. All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground situate in First Mamon Wada without the Fort walls of Bombay, and standing in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 194.

3. All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground situate in old Nagacha Pada without the Fort walls of Bombay, standing in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 668 and 669.

4. All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground lying and being in first, second and third Dontar Road without the Fort of Bombay, standing in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 763, 701 and 653.

5. All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground situate in First and Second Chunam Kiln Road, without the Fort of Bombay, standing in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 776 and 653.

6. All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground situate in First Chinch Bunder, without the Fort in Bombay, standing in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 753.

7. All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground situate in first Memon Wada Street without the Fort of Bombay, standing in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 668.

8. All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Ground situate in Necessandaree Pada without the Fort of Bombay, standing in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 271.

9. All that Messuage, Tenement or Chawl or Range standing on the Fazendaree Ground of Ali Mahomed, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Don Tar 1st Row, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45.

10. And all that piece or parcel of land with the Messuage, Tenement or Bungalow thereon assessed under No. 44 situate without the Fort walls in Don Tad second Row.

All persons having any claim on the above described premises or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me as the Solicitor for the Mortgagee at my office within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim.

Dated this 8th day of September 1862.

CHARLES LEGGETT,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY, Tinned Lead, or Composition Pipe laid down.

For lengths of over 100 Feet.

½ Inch per foot	As.	12
¾ ,, ,, ,,	,,	14

Meters not necessary for houses under Rs. 75 per month assessment.

Refined Cocoanut oil	Rs.	5½ per Maund.
Bar Soap	,,	4 ,,

Apply to

G. BURSTALL & Co.,
Chinchpoogly.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores at very reasonable rates.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Lately Received.

THE GRAMMAR OF ORNAMENT by OWEN JONES. Illustrated by Examples from various styles of Ornament; one hundred Folio Plates drawn on stone by F. BEDFORD, and printed in Colours by DAY AND SON. Imperial Folio. Price Rs. 150.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

In one Volume Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt, price 16s.

(Free by Post to Subscribers, 15s. 8d. in England.)
Rs. 8-12 in India. Post free.

SELECTIONS FROM THE POETRY OF THE AFGHANS, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century; literally translated from the original Pushto; with Notices of the different Authors, and Remarks on the Mystic Doctrine and Poetry of the Sufees.

☞ The originals of these Poems are contained in the Gulshan-i-Rob, or Pushto Selections, lately published.

Rampart Row. HER BERT & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Interesting Works lately published now on sale.

STUDIES FROM LIFE. By the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN.' Illustrated by HOLMAN HUNT. Rs. 3-12.

"These studies from life are remarkable for graphic power and observation. The book will not diminish the reputation of the accomplished author."—*Saturday Review.*

DUTCH PICTURES: with some Sketches in the flemish manner. By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA. Rs. 3-12.

"There is a genuine air of homespun earnestness about such a picture as the following, which, though it might have been written by Dickens, has more in it of Mr. Sala's personal bias."—*Spectator.*

New Work by the Author of 'the Closing Scene.'

SUNSETS AND SUNSHINE; or, Varied Aspects of Life. By ERSKINE NEALE, M.A., Vicar of Exning, and Chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon. Now ready, in 1 vol. post 8vo. Rs. 6-4.

"No author possesses greater tact of saying all that can be said of individuals in a few short terse sentences than Mr. Erskine Neale. This faculty is largely developed in 'Sunsets and Sunshine,' which contains some of the best specimens he has ever thrown off."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

THE BOOK-HUNTER, ETC. By JOHN HILL BURTON. in crown 8vo. half bound. Rs. 5-12.

Notes and Queries.

"Indeed it is obvious that the fellow-feeling which proverbially makes men wondrous kind, actuated Mr. Burton in the selection of his subject; and the result is, a book which will please all lovers of literature, and a book, too, which is calculated to tempt 'all that are lovers of virtue and dare trust in Providence, to be quiet and go a-book-hunting.'"

HISTORY OF THE OPERA. By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq. 2 vols. crown 8vo. Rs. 14.

"All, who take an interest in Operatic and Musical matters will find in Mr. Edwards an agreeable and lively companion who can afford them some instructive and amusing information."—*Saturday Review*, April 26th, 1862.

THE LIFE OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR SAMUEL BENTHAM, K.S.G., formerly Inspector General of Naval Works, &c. By his Widow, M. S. BENTHAM. Rs. 8.

"The life of Sir Samuel Bentham is one of which it is well to preserve a record. His public career, extending over a period of more than forty years, attests at once his extraordinary activity and versatility, while it exhibits the yet higher quality of perseverance under opposition which was not always crowned with success or just."—*Literary Budget.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 11th and 18th August, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE

MR. WILLIAM LEES HUDSON has been admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 1st September 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL PROLAPSUS, FISTULA IN ANO AND HÆMORRHOIDAL AFFECTIONS. By T. J. ASHTON, M.D. 12mo, cloth. Rs. 2.

We recommend the volume to our brethren.—*Rankin's half yearly abstract.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Lately published.

LIVES OF LORD CASTLEREAGH AND SIR CHARLES STEWART, second and third Marquesses of Londonderry. From the Original Papers of the Family, and other sources, embracing a full Account of the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Germany and France, and of the Congresses of Vienna, Laybach and Verona. By Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart. D.C.L. Author of the 'History of Europe.' In 3 vols. 8vo. price Rs. 24.

"The deeds and triumphs of Lord Castlereagh are part of our national history: and we rejoice that in Sir Archibald's volumes the public career of so distinguished a statesman and so noble-hearted a patriot has at length been set forth with a clearness, interest, and impartiality which alone were wanting to win for the noble object of the biography the long-deferred homage and admiration of his countrymen. This biography may be regarded as a pendant to the great History by which Sir Archibald Alison attained his fame, and with it will descend as a monument of his industry and genius to future time."—*Blackwood's Magazine, March* 1862.

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING, & Co.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SMOKERS.

MR. ALBERT VINAY is in a position to place before the public from October next a continual supply of excellent Cigars manufactured to order.

Parties desiring their names can do so. Samples for approval to be had at No. 5, Forbes Street.

Bombay, 8th September 1862.

PIANOFORTE SYMPATHETIC.

A PERFECTLY new invention exists in the so-called Pianofortes, giving intensity to the vibration, and equalizing the tone in the extreme octaves, the instrument has eighty-five (85) notes (7 *octaves, full*)—is warranted of the most perfect manufacture, containing no less than four new patents each distinctly registered by the first Pianoforte makers in the world.

With Pianists in general these Instruments will become special favorites—there are a few just opened at the Rooms in Rampart Row for inspection and trial and which have been pronounced *faultless*.

Intending purchasers will be surprised at the beauty and intrinsic value of these first class Pianofortes, which are cheaper than either Broadwoods, Collards, or Erards, of similar make and pretensions.

HERBERT & Co.
2, Rampart Row, Fort, 18th August 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

A CRIBELLE and ENGLISH Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

A Treatise on the instrumention of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands; by C. Mandel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Cheesen and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

UNRIVALLED in exterminating Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet. Sold by Messrs. TARACHER & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.

Also,
Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A NEW COTTAGE PIANO by *Collard and Collard*, with certificate from the Makers.

This is a very beautiful instrument made to order for India and without regard to expense. It is sold on account of the owner having left India.

The Piano stands well in tune at Concert Pitch. The tone is soft, and altogether it is one in every way well worthy of attention. Price Rs. 750.

No. 1, Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

HERBERT & Co. have just landed one of those newly invented Pianos, the mechanism of which is made to perform beautiful and difficult music without any knowledge of the science being requisite while conducting the performance.

The Instrument is like a Cottage Piano, and has the full compass of keys (7 octave) for playing music in the usual way; but the extraordinary novelty in this Piano consists of an arrangement in the upper part (totally distinct from the keyboard) by which the most charming compositions ever heard can be given with a facility and perfection as if played off by the first musician of the day. The process is as simple as the effects produced are marvellous and therefore, a brief description only can be afforded in an advertisement, Music of every style, ready prepared for this Piano, can be seen and heard played at the rooms of

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, Bombay, September, 1862.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

BOTTOMRY.

WANTED TO BORROW the sum of about Rupees 14,000, to defray the expense of the French Ship *Vaillant Basque*, Captain Raymond Lermet, tenders *viva voce* will be received at the office of the Vice Consulate of France, 5, Borah Bazar Street, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at noon precisely.

Bombay, 8th September 1862.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Victoria Land and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the following resolution, which was passed at the last General Meeting, will be proposed for confirmation:—

RESOLUTION.—"That No. 9 Clause be struck out of the Articles of Association."

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late Doctor H. L. WILLIAMS, Bombay Army, Civil Surgeon, Mundlaisir, should apply to the undersigned within one month from this date.

J. C. WOOD, Political Agent,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Mundlaisir, 3rd Sept. 1862.

TO LET, AT BANDORA

FROM THE 1ST NOVEMBER next, the HOUSE now in the occupation of R. B. STRANACK, Esq. Apply to Mr. J. C. IBBS, H. M. Dockyard.

TO LET

SUITABLE GODOWNS. Apply to Dr. MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

8th September 1862.

TO LET.

SUITABLE PREMISES for a Merchant or Attorney's Office in Forbes Street. Apply to Mr. SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA at the Premises.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Horaby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM the 15th October NEXT, an AIRY AND COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW with a good convenience of Vehar Water and Outhouses, Stables &c., situated at Mazagon, and now occupied by Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia as pleasure house, apply to

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.
No. 12, Apollo Street, 3rd September 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 8 Annas; plain, 4 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY

AN INDIAN MAGAZINE.

Published Monthly, at Bombay.

☞ No Library, Club, or Reading-Room (Station, Officers,' Soldiers', Public or Private) complete without it.

THE No. for September contains "A New Version of HERO and LEANDER"; "THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY; the Complement of the Line of the Indus; WHO STOPS THE WAY?" Act II. of "The PASSING CLOUD"; continuations of "NIRGIS," "THE CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA" (a long and exciting chapter), "THE DOOMED HOUSE," &c.; two long "LETTERS FROM CAPTAIN SOCK BUSKIN ON AMATEUR ACTING"; the conclusion of "CHOWRINGHEE, OR THE RAYMOND FAMILY; a Tale of Calcutta Life"; "THE POETRY AND LITERATURE OF ANCIENT ROME," by Lieutenant CHAPPER; "THE BRITISH SETTLER IN INDIA"; "EPTIC PRECEPTS FOR THE RAINS OF 'SIXTY-TWO'"; LITERARY NOTICES; MILITARY SUMMARY FOR JULY (from a Home Correspondent); INDIAN RETROSPECT; the first portion of a "TURF CALENDAR OF INDIA FOR 1862-63"; &c. &c. &c. ☞ 166 pp. Rl. 8vo.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 20; SINGLE Nos. Rs. 2 each:—*Prepaid by Post in India.*

☞ All the Back Nos. in print, and available either loose in sets, or neatly bound in Vols.

Subscribers' Names registered, and payments received, by Messrs. LePage & Co., Calcutta; The Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra; Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Lahore; Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; and the Publishers, Bombay.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

SUNDRIES.

Imported by recent opportunities.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

DUMPY LEVELS, 10 and 14 inch with or without compass	Rs.	215, 225, 240, 250 0
GRAVATT'S Levelling Staves	,,	45 0
PRISMATIC COMPASSES with ball and socket joint Stand	,,	85 0
MICROSCOPES, Compound Archromatic, progressive powers to 150,000 times	,,	200 0
DITTO Student's Compound, range to 90,000 times	,,	120 0
DITTO DITTO range to 40,000 times	,,	50 0
THE PARLOUR OR LECTURE ROOM MICROSCOPE furnished with 2 powers	,,	45 0
QUECKETT'S SURGICAL MICROSCOPE completely fitted with dissecting apparatus	,,	80 0

*** *Mieroscopi Photographs adapted to the above.*

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

COMPLETE Sets of Elliott's superior manufacture, in Rose Wood Silver bound boxes, the instruments in electrum	,,	175 0
SECOND SETS by Elliott,—without the Proportional Compass, but in all other respects similar	,,	145 0
THIRD OR ORDINARY SETS by Elliott, in brass, in Mahogany and fish skin cases. Rs. 45 &	21	0
POCKET SETS by Elliott in brass	,,	16 0
PARKES' superior Instruments in electrum sets ranging from	,,	Rs. 4, 9, 14, 32, 50, 64 0
WAISTCOAT POCKET SETS comprising a divider with shifting leg, pen and pencil legs in small Morocco case	,,	9 0
NAPIER COMPASSES, electrum	,,	20 0
TRAMMEL COMPASS	,,	18 0
TUBE COMPASS	,,	20 0
PROPORTIONAL COMPASS Engine divided by Elliott	,,	32 0
DITTO by Parkes	,,	Rs. 9 & 18 0
RULING PENS, Ivory handles	,,	9 0
DITTO Wood do.	,,	4 0
WHEEL PENS, Ivory handles	,,	7 8
POINTERS, Ivory handles	,,	5 0

Spare Dividers, Bow Pens and Pencils, Wholes and Halves, Double ruling Pens of the best description.

BAROMETERS AND THERMOMETERS.

ANEROID BAROMETERS	,,	55 0
THERMOMETERS, Self-Registering	,,	25 0
THERMOMETERS, Boxwood	,,	4 0
TABLE THERMOMETERS	,,	Rs. 5 to 16 0

Further Details and Particulars of Scientific Instruments maintained in Stock may be obtained from Messrs. THACKER VINING & Co.'s. Catalogue obtainable on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

			Rs. per doz
Claret	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	No. 2	Blue ,,	30
	No. 3	Yellow ,,	26
	No. 4	Green ,,	22
	Medoc	Red ,,	17
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.		38
	,, per 2 dozen Pts.		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		40
Moselle	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		40
Hock	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	,, per 2 doz. Pts.		32
	Braunberger		35
	Rudesheimer		27
	Hockheimer		20
Port	Black Seal	Pts.	28
	Red Seal	Pts.	14
	Amontillado	Black Seal	12
	Pale Amoroso	,, ,,	32
Sherry	Pale	Brown ,, ,,	30
	Light Golden	Green ,, ,,	26
	Pale	Yellow ,, ,,	22
	Pale	White ,, ,,	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)			32
,, (Yellow ,,)			26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Sancol Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			20
Curacoa	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	White ,,	,, Bottles	42
	,,	Pts.	21
Marschino Di Zara			40
,,		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
,,		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "BUCTON CASTLE." Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing	1	doz.	each,
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing	1	,,	,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing	1	,,	,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing	½	,,	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

"AVIS AUX AMATEURS."

MR. ALBERT VINAY can offer to his Constituents a very Select Assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH WINES and SPIRITS, and also of good BEER and PORTER.

Apply, 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing	3	Dozen (Quarts.
Do. in Case containing	2	,, (Pints.
OLD TOM in Case containing	1	,,
WHISKEY in Case containing	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—

Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hennessants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARRON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES,
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH Batch of Edinburgh OATMEAL.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

FRESH Supplies of Wines, Spirits, &c., landed in good order Ex *Gowdavery, Defiance* and *Vittaras*.

Superior Holland Gin.
Dunbar's Porter in Quarts and Pints.
Tennant's ditto ditto ditto.
Bass's and Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Sherry and Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Page's Sherry Wine.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 9th September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 7-16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9-16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. 2s. 0 11-16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	7 pr. ct.	90 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	5½ premium.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	.....	Par.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	45½ pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	91 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,700 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	...
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	2½ pr. ct.	Par.
Do. New £20 shares	87-4-4	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Masoojee Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 400 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 225 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafur Aloe Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	...
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	...	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	99
Loan 1835-36	} 94¼
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-3
Spanish Dollars	„ 240
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
Bar Silver	„ 106¼
Gold Leaf	„ 16-7

FREIGHTS.

London no tonnage offering.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£1 7s.	0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 10s.	0d. Nominal.
„ (Seed)	£2	
To China		Nominal.
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYLA, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and ROSEBURN.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and posit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the Service on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
„ 4 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
„ 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
„ 2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
„ 1 months sight	1s. 11¾d.
„ On demand	
On Scotland	} 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

payable on demand of ... 50,000 2 per cent. ... 5 per cent. per ... 4 per cent. per ... 5 per cent. per ... of for the Bank's ... time of depositing ... Balances under ... by special ... or Hoondies ... Europe in ... to be made ... and China, ... Stock ... realised or ... Shares in ... and realize the ... will be made o ... rities out of safe ... ies and Bank or ... nance purchasing ... them too late ... that the Bank ... of Exchange ... ness of the party ... t. ... payable to the ... or order, and the ... the name of the ... (if to a Lady ... ght at which ... of Promissory ... payment, and ... ndon. ... romissory Notes, ... d be received for ... for realization in ... n, where consti- ... tuted. ... Manager of the ... mbay," and to ... ished at Kurra- ... transaction of ... ARDNO, ... Manager. ... DIA, ... ndon. ... and. ... and Shanghai. ... ills of Exchange ... following rates, ... per Rupee. ... „ ... „ ... „ ... „ ... „ ... 3 per cent. per ... Deposits, as ... per cent. ... „ ... Balances under ... al agreement. ... with the Services ... may consider eligi- ... for the Bank at its ... ject to modified ... ing off all Interest ... and, on giving one ... ould specify dis- ... he sums are to be ... ularly desirable. ... nities, Shares in ... and realize the ... will be made o ... rities out of safe ... ies and Bank or ... nance purchasing ... them too late ... that the Bank ... of Exchange ... ness of the party ... t. ... payable on demand of ... 50,000 2 per cent. ... 5 per cent. per ... 4 per cent. per ... 5 per cent. per ... of for the Bank's ... time of depositing ... Balances under ... by special ... or Hoondies ... Europe in ... to be made ... and China, ... Stock ... realised or

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On Buying up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also ithout charge.
On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
„	4 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
„	3 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
„	2 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
„	1 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
„	On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Paris, at 5 days' sight		.....	1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 „ „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „ „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
„	4 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
„	3 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
„	2 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
„	1 do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
„	On demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		.....	1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 „
Deposits for 3 months	4 „
Do. do. 6 do.	5 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PREBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 8	J. Smith	Feiowna	London 7 May.
	G. H. Holt	Robinson	Liverpool 17 May.
	Malta (s)	King	Suez 27 Aug.

Port Clearance.

Brig *Waggy*, Nacoda, bound to Calicut and Tellichery, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Glen Isla*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship *Asuline*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

Steamer *China*.—286 packages Silk ; 27 boxes Gold ; 54 packages Silk Piece Goods ; 13 boxes Treasures ; 1 box Gold Coins ; 26 boxes Java Rupees ; 1 case Cigars ; 11 packages Parcels ; 4 packages Merchandise ; 9 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—101 bales Cotton, 358½ cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co. ; 1 case a small carved Blackwood Table and few Toys, Adam White ; 1 box China Preserve ; Indian Oilmanstores, Pochajee Framjee and Co. ; 8 cases Sundries, Robert T. Crossly ; 5 cases E. Teeth, 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 4 lbs., Ravagur Cowergur.

For Liverpool.

Norwood.—550 bags Sursee Seed, 825 cwt., Samjee Heuraz and Co.
Negotiator.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursetjee Pardoonjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy.
Celuta.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Pursotum Heerachund ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Soonderdass Mcoljee ; 4 boxes Cassia Oil, 264 lbs., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.
Sir John Lawrence.—187 bags Mustard Seed, 208½ cwt. ; 213 bags Sursee Seed, 319½ cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.
Asuline.—360 bags Sursee Seed, 540 cwt., Topun Enderjee.
Iberia.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass ; 42 bales Wool, 139 cwt. 0 qrs. 14 lbs., Jacob Savoo and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.
Veritas.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee ; 390 bales Cotton, 1365 cwt., Jayseeram Cursonjee ; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Pursotum Heerachund.
Mary Stenhouse.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Dossa Luckumsy ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 51 bales Wool, 153 cwt., Muncherjee Cawasjee Lungrana.
Harry Parkman.—12 bales Wool, 36 cwt., Nowrojee Cawasjee ; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesay ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Ruschordass Canjee.
Queen of the West.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee ; 145 bales Wool, 445 cwt., Hubibu Ebram and Khan Mohmud Hubib.
Norah Creina.—80 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Chuteerbhoo Hurry ; 82 bales Cotton, 287 cwt., Jairam Visram ; 18 bales Wool, 54 cwt., J. Sigg and Co. ; 300 bales Cotton, 950 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee.

For Honghong.

Steamer *Orissa*.—70 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Orissa*.—1 case Sundries, Mallum Ahmud Cassum and Co.

For Calcutta.

City of Palace.—13 packages Sundries, Sallamon Buzany.
Glen Isla.—132 bundles China Brass Coins, 165 cwt, Bunseelall Ameerchund.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. Aug. 12)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

413 Euphrates, Cowen ..... (c. l. Aug. 22)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1060 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 5)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1325 Eurocly don, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co. (c. l. Aug. 7)
1328 Hannuman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
1218 Harrey Puddemsey—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
1001 Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee &Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. July 23)
1099 Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Sept. 6)
578 Thomas Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Aug. 7)
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

492 Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co.

FOR AKYAB.

847 Talbot, Spencer—Grey & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

965 Salsette (s), Dun las.

FOR SINGAPORE.

387 Godavery, Perrand—S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. Aug. 26)

FOR CALCUTTA.

965 Arratoon Apear (s)—David Sassoon & Co. (c. l. Sep. 5)
293 Bartle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c.l. Aug. 27)
457 City of Palaces, Nacoda. (c. l. Aug. 30)
837 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
600 Star, Thomas—Tudor Ice Company.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

269 Antine Wagjee, Nacoda. (c. l. Sept. 1)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

559 Bassorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
502 Chatham, Thurtell.—D. H. Cama & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE AND CALCUTTA.

435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 5)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450 Coringa (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.
97 Amanathool, Reyman, L. D. Padua—H. A. L. Cadoo.
1003 Araline, Manson—John Clover & Co.
1006 Caduceus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowauggar.
1360 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
1134 Ejyamiondas, Headley.—W. Nicol & Co.
445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
310 Fattay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
1249 H. Holt, Robinson.
1069 Glen Isla, Poynter—H. M. Sidik.
733 Hamoody, Nacoda.—Shaik Mohmed A. Lutiff.
1351 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.
1218 Howden, Verril—Postonjee Nusserwanjee Esq.
657 Indore (s) Jarmin—C. M. S. N. Co.
1108 James Smith, Fervown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
508 Kossuth, Bennett.—Ali Mohmed Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.
30 Mahomed Buz, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
444 Nemesis, Allan—W. Nicol & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurdass.
Phatel Barrey, Nacoda.
871 Peerless, Major.—Ewart Latham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.
425 Tilly (s), Pike—B. S. N. Company.
700 The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Cook.—Wallace & Co.
407 Vaillant Basque, LeMort—Volkart Brothers. (put in leaky)
680 Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
910 Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1119 Orissa, (s), A. Parish.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—August 27, Ship *Isis*, Lacroix from Bourbon, 4th August.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Smith, Ensign L., H. M.'s 108th Regt., on route to Jalnah, from Cannanore.
Jameson Lieut. C., 4th Regt. Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Singapore.
McCulloch, Major, 24th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Belgaum.
Gordon, Captain J. R., 108th Regt., on duty, from Madras.
Pyme, Ensign C. J., 108th Regt., on duty, from Madras.
Graham, Ensign F. W., 108th Regt, on duty, from Madras.
Snow, Adjutant H., 18th Royal Irish, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Menzies, Superintendent of Police East Behar, 31st Regt. N. I., on duty, from Chicut and Malabar.
Macdonald, Captain H. C., H. M.'s 108th Foot, on duty, from Bangalore.
Nicholson, Captain J. S., H. M.'s 108th Foot, on duty, from Madras.
Justice, Ensign P., H. M.'s 108th Foot, on duty, from Bangalore.
Hodgson, Captain S., 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Madras.
Laughton, Lieut. D. W., Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Cannanore.
Munro, Ensign A., H. M.'s 108th Foot, on duty, from Cannanore.
Tollemache, Lieut. A. S., H. M.'s 108th Regt., on duty, from Bangalore.
Chaplin, Ensign A., H. M.'s 108th Foot, on duty, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Snow, Adjutant H., 18th Royal Irish, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Hodgson, Captain, S., 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Secunderabad.
Brown, Captain, J., 33rd Regt., on leave, to Poona.
Hanbury, Surgeon, 33rd Regt., on leave, to Poorundhar.
Stevens, Ensign, 33rd Regt., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS,

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Monday, 8th September 1862.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.
Captain Brown, 33rd Regt., and Ensign Stevens, 33rd Regt., have been granted leave, from 8th instant to 17th instant, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 6th Sept. 1862.

Reports from Medical Officers, of different ranks are constantly laid before the Commander-in-Chief respecting the inadequate conservancy arrangement of stations, which he is unable to reconcile with what may be expected from the Establishments sanctioned by Government.
His Excellency would remind General Officers commanding divisions and Brigadiers commanding districts and stations, that it is the peculiar duty of the Assistants, Quarter Master General and Brigade Majors to make themselves personally acquainted with, and to supervise conservancy arrangements, and to insist upon their being carried properly into effect under the orders of their respective superiors.
It is very true that the Establishments are under the Superintendents of Bazars, and that the immediate directions should issue from them, but the supervision of conservancy is an essential portion of the Quarter Master General's Departments which, through the Officers commanding divisions and Brigades is accordingly responsible to the Commander-in-Chief and the Government.
On the occasion of all tours of inspection it is requested that the Assistant Quarter Master General may accompany General Officers Commanding Divisions. These staff officers are henceforth to consider it their business at least once in every year to make the most minute inspection of all Barracks, Government premises and conservancy arrangements in all cantonments within the Divisions to which they belong.
After having inspected a station the Assistant Quarter Master General should draw up the fullest report in his departmental capacity on these subjects, including in his remarks the accommodation of the Troops, roof or other ventilation, the Barrack furniture, the measurement of Barracks per man, the works and officers of the Hospitals, the patcheries, the state of other buildings of roofs, floors, drains, cesspools, privies, hedges, and of vegetation in the cantonment, of station and Barrack roads, of parade grounds, and of the conservancy arrangements, and the manner in which conservancy Establishments are used.
Other matters requiring notice such as the quality and quantity of water, the market rates of labor and provisions, the expension of Sudder Bazars, the value of sites and ground in the latter should not escape notice, but on the contrary should be carefully investigated and commented on. In the same manner the effect given to the orders of Government by the several Departments in the supply of comforts to the troops, such for instance as the date of issue of Khushhus tatties where they may be allowed the concessions made on account of reading rooms, workshops, gardens, supply of materials and tools, &c. &c. should all receive attention and be touched on in the report which should be a separate document for each station.
The report is to be made in duplicate ; one for the information of the General Officer of the Division and the other to be forwarded by him to Head Quarters. In despatching this report the Major General or other inspecting officers, will have the goodness to express his concurrence with it or otherwise as the case may be, and to record any recommendation he may desire to make as well as any orders he may have given on the occasion of his visit to the station concerned.
It is to be understood, however, that His Excellency looks to Brigadiers commanding stations to exercise such a supervision themselves and to exact such a diligent performance of duty from their Brigade Majors and Bazar Masters, that on the occasion of the half yearly inspection by General Officers it should be almost out of the power of the latter to make any recommendations which could have been obviated by the use of Establishments in existence.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Dated 7th October 1861.—By Captain R. B. Moorer appointing Corner Combe to act as Adjutant to the 2nd Regiment Poona Horse during the absence of Lieutenant Speus.
Dated 14th August 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 29th or 22nd Belooch Regiment, appointing Lieutenant Wood to act as Staff Officer to the Right Wing of the Regt.
Dated 27th August 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 10th Regt. N. I. appointing Lieut. Newport to act as Adjutant to the Regt. during the absence of Lieut. Reid on Court Martial duty.
Dated 27th August 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 17th Regt. N. I., appointing Lieut. A. Smith to act as Adjutant to the Regt. vice Lt Touch.
Dated 27th August 1862.—By the same officer, appointing in the absence of a qualified officer, Assistant Surgeon Perie to act as Interpreter to the Regiment.
Dated 1st September 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 10th Regiment N. I., appointing Lieut. Noyes to act as Adjutant to the Regiment during the absence of Lieut. Newport on Court Martial duty.
Dated 1st September 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 7th Regiment N. I., appointing Lieut. Fulton to act as Adjutant to the Regiment during such time as Lieut. Wilson may be in command.
Dated 2nd September 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 10th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. Blowers acted as Quarter Master and Interpreter from the 9th July to the 1st September 1862, inclusive.
Student Apprentice J. Haithaving been guilty of disobedience of orders he is discharged the service.
The following Officers of the Royal Artillery are entitled to the higher rate of pay from dates noted opposite their names :—
Lieut. Samuel Swinton Jacob from the 29th May 1861, vice Lieut. Woodward, promoted.
Lieut. Francis Ward Major from the 22nd June 1861, vice Lieut. Crowford, deceased, on the 21st idem.
Lieut. Frederick William MacKenzie Spring from the 11th July 1861, vice Lieut. Wasley, promoted.
Lieut. Charles Willis Godfrey from the 2nd October 1861, vice Lieut. John Ritchie, promoted.
The following appointments and transfers are ordered in the Barrack Department consequent on the return from furlough of 1st Class Barrack Master E. Whilmore :—
1st Class Barrack Master E. Whilmore, from furlough to Belgaum, is transferred as 1st Class Barrack Master, vice Coleman.
2nd Class Barrack Master J. Coleman, from Belgaum to Sholapoor, is transferred as 2nd Class Barrack Master, vice Lyons.
Acting 2nd Class Barrack Master J. Lyons, from Sholapoor to Mhow, is transferred as Barrack Serjeant to fill a vacancy.
Barrack Serjeant D. O'Brien, from Poona to Nusseerabad, is transferred as Barrack Serjeant to fill a vacancy.
Acting Store and Park Serjeant J. N. Haines, from Grand Arsenal to Bombay, is transferred as Barrack Serjeant, vice Peters.
Barrack Sergeant W. Peters, from Bombay to Poona, is transferred as Barrack Serjeant, vice O'Brien.
Acting 1st Class Barrack Master Tafft will revert to the rank of 2nd Class Barrack Master from the date of Mr. Whilmore's return from furlough.
The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—
7th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. L. Fagan, from 2nd September to 31st October to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and military examination Committee.
General List attached to 23rd N. L. I.—Ensign M. Cousmaker from 1st to 30th September, in extension to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th September 1862.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the vessels stated opposite their names are hereby promoted to fill existing vacancies :—

GUNNERS.

Mr. Line general No. 6803, 2nd Class to 1st Class of the *Constance*.
Mr. J. Grimble general No. 4493, of the *Victoria*, 3rd Class to 2nd Class.
Mr. T. Shannon, general No. 4815, of the *Hugh Rose*, 3rd Class to 2nd Class.
Mr. G. McQuhae, general No. 8363, of the *Falkland*, 3rd Class to 2nd Class.
Mr. W. J. Eddings, general No. 609, of the *Berenice*, 3rd Class to 2nd Class.

BOATSWAINS.

Mr. James Anthoney, general No. 4551, Naval Brigade, Port Blair, No. 6, 2nd Class to 1st Class.
Mr. Richard Parser, general No. 8395, *Prince Arthur*, 2nd Class to 1st Class.
Mr. J. Hamilton, general No. 584, *Ajdaha*, 3rd Class to 2nd Class.
Mr. Daniel Robertson, general No. 6971, *Semiramis*, 3rd Class to 2nd Class.
The Officers below named are appointed a Committee to assemble at the Assistant Superintendent's Office, to-morrow the 9th instant, at 11 A. M. for the purpose of examining Mr. W. E. Hillard, Captain's Clerk of the *Semiramis*, touching his fitness to serve as clerk in charge on board any of Her Majesty's vessels of the Indian Navy.
Captain H. A. Drought.
Mr. Betham, Purser and Naval Engineer.
Mr. Johnston, Purser.
Mr. Mignon, Purser.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BOMBAY GAS WORKS.

SIR,—I was much surprised to see in your local columns a notice of the Bombay Gas Works relating to the locality selected. The Municipal Commissioners will have no objection to the Gas Company establishing their works either at (Tardeo) Ark Farm, or near the railway bridge, Byculla. Surely the Commissioners are ignorant of the nuisance that gas works occasion, if they permit them to be established to the windward side of the island. If the works are at Ark Farm, the Club and buildings in its neighbourhood will be rendered untenantable. Surely the main drain is bad enough there without increasing the evil by gas works. If these works are to be erected at Byculla the whole of the surrounding property will be depreciated in value ; most of the houses will lose their tenants, for who can live in an atmosphere tainted by gas. It is bad enough in the large towns in England in a temperate climate : what will it be here ! I know a case that occurred in Hertfordshire, in a country town where gas works were established close to the mansion of the Lord of the Manor, of a neighbouring parish. He was powerless to stop the erection ; but when the nuisance began he brought an action for damages to his property and won it. The Company had to shut up their concern. I daresay the same will be the case here, if the Company erect in the proposed sites. I should recommend their looking out for a site on the harbour side of the island, beyond Mazagon, where they will occasion a nuisance to no one. They would likewise obtain the advantage of getting their coals landed on their own premises, thus saving carriage, &c. I trust that you will take some notice of this in your powerful columns, and thus prevent a nuisance being established before it is too late.—Yours truly,

BYCULLA-WALLA.

Bombay, 8th August 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

EUROPE.

BIRTH—
On the 15th August, at 18, Camden Terrace, London, the wife of Thomas Diver, M.D., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS—
On the 5th August, Mrs. J. D. Freeman, of a son.
At Dapoolee, on the 1st September, the wife of Captain Jardine, Invalid Establishment, of a da

the necessity of preserving the prestige of the Sultan.

A conference of trades connected with cotton is to take place shortly in the north.

The Belgian Representative Chamber has agreed to the treaty with England, after a protected debate, by a large majority.

Another attempt has been made at Warsaw on the life of the Marquis Wielopolski.

A treaty of commerce and navigation has been concluded between Turkey and the United States.

The succession to the Greek throne is about to be brought under discussion, the King of Bavaria insisting that the next prince shall be exempted from embracing the Greek faith.

An armistice for a month has been concluded between Omar Pacha and the Prince of Montenegro.

The British North American Association has held a public meeting at which the colonial policy of the Duke of Newcastle was highly approved.

The Emperor of Austria has offered compromises to the Hungarian Diet, but they have not been favourably received.

Dr. Robert Phillimore has been appointed Queen's Advocate in the room of Sir John Harding.

A steamer from San Francisco to Panama was lately burnt; 180 lives lost.

A man has been committed for trial on a charge of writing threatening letters to Baron Rothschild.

A public banquet is to be given to Mr. Gladstone at Newcastle on the 7th October.

The Bishop of Exeter has filed a bill in Chancery to prohibit the Rev. Mr. Shutte from writing his life.

A despatch by Mr. Seward on the position of affairs in America and a reply by Earl Russell have been published.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

Lord Dungannon—General Sir James Watson—Colonel Andrew Spottiswoode.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s.; 30 days' 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. 0¼d. Bombay, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 104½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 111¾.

Indian Five per Cents., 108½ to ½.

Consols for Money, 92⅞ to 90; Ditto, Account, Sept. 4, 93.

Bank of England rate of discount stands at 2 per cent.

Money Market steady.

The Stock Markets continue depressed, owing to the return of unfavourable weather.

Produce Markets quiet but steady. *Tea* dull. *Silk* inactive. *Indigo* in more demand. *Sugar* remains flat. *Rice* firm. *Saltpetre* firmer. *Jute* has further improved. Dutch 27s. 6d. per cwt. Shellac steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. to 87s.; good middling, 88s. to 89s. 6d.; fine middling 91s. to 93s. 6d. per cwt. Market firmer.

Linseed sells at 65s. for Calcutta, and Bombay at 69s. 6d.; Rapeseed is rather firmer.

Cocoa-nut Oil, quiet at £54 for Ceylon, and at £55 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 21d. per lb.; fair Broach, 14¼d.; fair Dhollera, 13¾d. per lb. Market very firm.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 11s., 3d. per piece; 8½lbs., 13s. to 13s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 4s. 6d. Mule Twist No. 40, good seconds, 21d. to 22d. per lb. Market firm.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the Home News, August 18.)

From the present aspect of affairs in Italy, it seems to be impossible to delay the solution of the Roman question. It is on the eve of accomplishment one way or another. Little is known for certainty, and less is known with accuracy, of the movements of Garibaldi. It is certain that he is still in Sicily. It is believed that when last heard of he was somewhere about the middle of the island, and that wherever he went he was drawing crowds of volunteers in his train. The actual strength at his command is variously conjectured: some say he has only 5000, others mount up his force to 10,000. Whatever the actual number of muskets may be, there is no doubt that he has the bulk of the population on his side. Nor are the evidences of devotion to him and his cause confined to Sicily. Demonstrations have taken place at Milan and Genoa, in which the war cry of "Rome or Death!" was shouted with a hearty unanimity not to be misunderstood or despised. Even the royal army participates more or less in this enthusiasm. Desertions to the camp of the volunteers have already begun. Two men left the ranks and went over to the Garibaldians between Palermo and Messina, and upon their restoration being demanded, a skirmish followed in which lives were lost on both sides, the deserters taking advantage of the tumult to effect their escape.

In proportion as Garibaldi gains strength, Rattazzi loses influence. The movement is no longer confined to the demand for Rome and Venice; mingled with this question is a demand for the dismissal of the ministry. It is not enough that Rome shall be freed, but that the advisers of the King, who have so long held back the national will, and deluded the people with false promises, should be sent adrift. Hardly less uproarious is the cry of "Down with Rattazzi!" than that of "Long live Garibaldi!" and there is reason in this broad distinction. When Rattazzi took office, he was at considerable pains to conciliate Garibaldi, and for the last year and a half he has suffered Garibaldi and followers to believe that he secretly sanctioned the policy of action. He has in fact by mystery, reserve, and insensible encouragid that very movement, against which he is now fulminating all the thunders of the State. It requires very little political sagacity to foresee how the current of public opinion will ultimately run in reference to the minister, let Garibaldi's expedition fare as it may.

The popular enthusiasm has received an unexpected impetus, by the publication of a letter from Baron Ricasoli, approving of Garibaldi's enterprise, and almost going so far as to propose to join it. This accession of support from such a quarter has produced a sensation at Turin more easily imagined than described. On the one hand, the letter is declared to be a forgery; but the assurances to the contrary leave little doubt of its authenticity.

A few days more will, probably, bring some decisive intelligence. At present the two parties—the Garibaldians and the royal troops—appear to be watching each other, equally desirous of avoiding a collision. The coast is guarded by war steamers, and the Papal frontiers are in the hands of the French. Nicotera, the companion of Pisacane in his unfortunate expedition, is said to be preparing a rising in the Papal territory, to co-operate with Garibaldi on his landing. It is clear that the brands are ready to be fired, whenever the hand with the torch approaches; but it is by no means clear when that is likely to be. That the Italians, sickened by procrastination, are resolved at last to take the responsibility into their own hands, and that they will persevere alone, if the Government persist in keeping aloof, is obvious; but it is difficult to believe that the government will permit matters to go to extremity. Garibaldi and his immediate followers may be crushed; but Sicily, Naples, the Pontifical States, and Lombardy cannot be crushed, and the hazard of any further paltering with this momentous crisis may be a new revolution, and the isolation of Piedmont, less by Savoy. Garibaldi is confessedly a bad politician; but Victor Emmanuel would be a much worse one if he suffered things to come to this pass.

The lethargy coincident with the hot season seems to have settled down upon America. Beyond the issue of the most shabby paper currency the world has ever seen, and the total disappearance of gold and silver, which took place on the 1st of August, and threats of a conscription to be put into operation about the middle of the month, nothing is doing in the North. We cannot say, however, that consternation or apathy has set in upon that belligerent region. War meetings continue to be held with unflinching ardour, and the most passionate appeals are made to the patriotism of the people. Everybody screws his oratorical courage to the sticking place; but no body enlists. The consequence is such as could happen only in America. Finding this call for 300,000 men a total failure, President Lincoln has now called for 300,000 more. The logic is irresistible. If the country won't give 300,000, it must give 600,000. We wish President Lincoln may get them.

The Irish and Germans, now that matters have come to "Yes" or "No," disown the soft impeachment. They are no longer citizens of the once model republic. They were willing enough to be American so long as they incurred no further responsibility than that of working for high wages; but now that the State requires their services in the field, they are of the bargain. It being a settled rule of allegiance that a man cannot be a subject of two countries at one and the same time, these roving knights of fortune, who have hitherto been well satisfied to live under American institutions, now claim exemption on the grounds that they are not amenable to American law. Whenever this plea can be established, it must, of course, be allowed; but the mother countries of the gentry who live upon the resources of America in her prosperity, and desert her in her adversity, will not be very eager to reclaim them.

The scenes of the war display preparations for coming events, but furnish us with no materials for present record. We described the wonderful exploits of the ram Arkansas in our last, and are in daily expectation of finding the same drama of surprises and terrible execution acted over again in the James River. A ram of similar powers, perhaps two or three, may be looked for speedily from Richmond, if the reports that reach us are trustworthy. This is all that is wanted to bring hostilities in that quarter to a sudden and complete termination. M'Clellan's position is in the last degree unsafe. Even the Northern organs admit that he can neither retreat nor advance. But if he can do no more than defend himself, his extinction is simply a question of time. The Confederates are already collecting in his rear, and should they succeed, even without the aid of the formidable ram, in cutting off his supplies, which seems to be quite within their power, there is an end to the grand army of the Potomac. But it is waste of time to speculate upon the results of a war which shifts its phases from day to day, and in which the combatants, like adroit wrestlers, are alternately up and down. One fact alone appears placed beyond doubt, that while the South betrays few signs of weakness as yet, the North throws but unmistakeable symptoms of exhaustion. If rams have really been constructed at Richmond, and if it be true that an iron-clad ship, of the strength and weight of our Warrior has been purchased in England for the service of the South, and has succeeded in effecting a safe passage to her destination, the beginning of the end cannot be very far off.

FOREIGN news being of unusual dulness, even the Fête day of the Emperor of the French failing to yield a scrap for the curious, have turn to our domestic pages, and find much the same lack of excitement. In London, the crush of people looks on the outside as brisk as it was a month ago, but it is not to be gainsayed that a great number of the residents have flitted for the Continent and the picturesque districts of the interior. In the country, the assizes supply rather more than their ordinary complement of crime and folly; and neither the extension of education, the careful administration of justice, nor the diffusion of what is somewhat equivocally called Social Science, has materially modified the statistics of murder, burglary, breaches of promise of marriage, household wrongs, and offences against the person. The world is quite as bad as it used to be in these particulars, although we are bound to add that a taste for the fine arts and a more general cultivation of newspaper reading has spread to an extent wholly unprecedented. A shilling day at the Exhibition will afford the most satisfactory evidence of the former proposition, and the sale of the penny journals of the latter. The 'Telegraph' of to-day has a larger sale than the whole of the London press of thirty years ago. That the moral improvement of mankind does not keep pace with their intellectual acquisitions, is a problem which there is much less difficulty in stating than insolving.

The reign of turbulence is again breaking out with all its ancient violence and unreasoning bigotry in Ireland. The numerous murders committed their of late, and presented in the public journals under the rose-tinted appellation of "agrarian disturbances" show that the evil not only lies deep, but is systematic in its organisation. The ground of alarm is not that a stray murder has been committed here and there out of revenge, but that assassins are hired to slay men who did them no personal injury, that this hiring, or delegating, the knife or pistol of the human butcher is carried on by secret societies, whose ramifications are wide and mysterious, and that the peasantry shelter, protect, and screen the murderers, notwithstanding the heavy penalties pronounced against all who shall harbour or succour such miscreants. It is much to the honour of the Roman Catholic judge that they have condemned these infamous brotherhoods from the bench, and risked their our influence by declaring that it is not in the power of any priest to absolve men who are concerned in them. The Irish are subject to periodical paroxysms, and this is one of them. But it is a comfort to know that, however easily roused to crime, they are quite as easily restored to a loving allegiance. Lord Palmerston is at present as unpopular in Ireland as Cromwell; but if he grants the Galway subsidy, which it seems there is some likelihood of, he will be the idol of the people from Carrickfergus to Cape Clear, and agrarian murders will be heard of no more—till the next fit comes on.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 18*th August* 1862.

TROUBLES in the Italian Kingdom are again turning up in a way but too likely to endanger the peace of Europe and bring grief we fear on the Italians themselves.

The national feeling of indignation and disgust at the continued French occupation of Rome without aim or object has completely boiled over, and Garibaldi as the exponent thereof, in defiance of the remonstrances of the most sagacious and prudent of his friends, has broken loose from authority and law, has proclaimed that he will have Rome or die, and calls for volunteers to fight under his standard in this new crusade.

The project at the present moment seems wild enough, and alien to the feelings of the best friends of Italy in other countries. Not but that the object in view is a most desirable one, but that the means proposed seem certain to defeat it. And yet imprudent and desperate as the scheme looks there is a sort of "hoping against hope," and general desire in England at all events that Garibaldi may succeed. Who knows but he may. Not one of his previous schemes, ultimately crowned with success, could be said to commend itself to the voice of reason as first propounded. What for example seemed more fool-hardy than the beginning of the expedition to Palermo, and yet it ended in annexing the Kingdom of the two Sicilies to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel.

Meantime, little seems known of the movements of Garibaldi himself, for the lying telegrams that have reached us through the French press are utterly unreliable.

The youth of Italy are reported to be flocking to his standard, and he is supposed to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Messina (according to the last accounts) with a force of some 3,000 men. The Italian Government is on his track, and a fleet is hovering about the Straits of Messina to intercept him. So that the Garibaldian prospect must be rather blank; should it collapse, let us hope it may do so peacefully and without the shedding of blood, or any act likely to bring on the Italians the horrors of a Civil War.

If Louis Napoleon would but take the warning this movement ought to be to him, and withdraw his force from Rome altogether, it might save him from a peck of troubles that seem opening out of his peculiar position there.

The truth is that in regard to Rome, he seems to have permitted himself to drift into that hapless position in which

"There is nor flying hence, nor tarrying here,"

and that he will be driven to buy by Garibaldi, and the solution of any such contest, one had rather be excused from predicting.

These Italian troubles, and the no less perplexing trouble in Mexico, have cast a shadow over the Great Bonaparte Gala day, the 15th of August this year.

"The oracles are dumb,
No voice or hideous hum
Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving."

Beyond the usual military shows, the fetes, fireworks and illuminations for which the Parisians are so noted, there was nothing of the slightest European interest to remark on.

Our latest news from America is to the 6th instant from Boston, and telegrams of the 7th from New York by the Cunard steamer *Asia*. The most important feature in the intelligence as regards the north is the order of the President for a draught of 300,000 from the Militia for nine months, and the previous demand for 300,000 Volunteers having practically failed, it is now ordered that whatever deficiency in the first 300,000 may be found on the 15th August, will be made good by a further supplementary draught from the Militia. This order as may be supposed, has produced the greatest excitement, but it would appear to have had some good effect in promoting volunteering under the first demand, coupled with the enormous bounty held out as an inducement. The men, however, in any case will be difficult to get, and numbers are reported to be leaving for Canada.

The President refuses to organise regiments of Negroes but is to permit their employment in the capacity of labourers. A meeting regarding the conduct of the war is reported to have been held at Washington at which the President made a speech, denying that there was any quarrel between General M'Clellan and the Secretary at War, and taking all responsibility on himself. Resolutions were passed at the meeting of the fiercest and most uncompromising character. "Rather than witness an overthrow of the Union we would prosecute the present war until our towns and cities should be desolated, and we, and all that are dear to us, should have perished with our possessions. Let the Union be preserved, or the country be made a desert." Marry these be "prave'ords," as Fluellan says, but their wisdom is not so apparent. Alas the country is in many parts fast being "made a desert"—but the preservation of the Union—where is that?

Of the military movements of either side nothing certain is known, but it is probable we shall hear of important doings in this way soon. The Confederates have shown on all important occasions they have the advantage in military skill. It is a matter of life and death to them to follow up the advantages they obtained in the fights before Richmond. They are advantageously placed between the armies of Pope and M'Clellan, and if they are half as strong as they are reported to be, they must, to preserve what they have gained, attack one or other of these armies, for to permit Pope to make headway or M'Clellan to recruit himself unmolested, would indeed be suicidal to their cause.

Any how, there seems no prospect of peace, and the opportunity for mediation seems as distant as ever.

Parliament was prorogued quietly by Commission on the 7th inst. The Queen's speech read on the occasion, had no great achievements to recite in the way of important measures made law, but the Session just closed was anything but a useless one, all talk to the contrary notwithstanding, and the Statute Book will show not a few acts of "public utility," not to refer here to the beneficial influence at home and abroad of the numerous important debates on subjects of European interest that have taken place in the course of it.

The day after the closing of Parliament the Premier made his first public appearance at that line of *Hardware industry*, Sheffield, at a grand entertainment given by the Mayor, and the enthusiastic reception he met with, was a curious commentary on the recent attacks on him in Parliament by Mr. Cobden. A happier example of how utterly repugnant the views of the Birmingham School, (as we ought to call it for Manchester now repudiates them) are to the great body of the people it would be difficult to conceive. There was nothing particular in the Premier's speech, and the Sheffield gathering knew he had nothing particular to tell them, but the frank, genial kindly tone of the words he spoke delighted them, and above all they were proud to do honour to a Minister who thoroughly represented the national feeling, in the manner in which he endeavoured to carry out the nation's wish in the matter of the national defences, and as the head of a ministry whose Foreign policy and whose bearing towards Foreign Nations was such as to maintain the dignity and reflect honour on the Nation whom it represented.

The real excitement on this festive occasion, however, was Mr. Roebuck's *deliverance* on American affairs. His views substantially perhaps represented nine-tenths of the views of Englishmen generally,—but we cannot consider he was particularly happy in the manner he announced them or proposed for carrying them out. Mr. Roebuck is nothing if not offensive, even when he has right on his side, and certainly he was needlessly offensive to the Northern States of America in the way in which he stated his dissent from their policy, but when he recommended mediation and interference to our Government, in the unhappy contest, he was repudiated by his audience.

There has been a revival in the Manchester market in consequence of the recent advices from India, and the Liverpool cotton market has assumed extraordinary firmness since the receipt of telegrams of your market, dated 27th July, when it appears that cotton had advanced to rates in Bombay above what it could be purchased for at Liverpool at the same date!

Your prices have mounted up, but unhappily you have no stocks to send to keep the game going. Hope of cotton from America this season is now given up, and what is to become of Lancashire, before the arrival of the present year's crop?

The distress still grows but not so rapidly as might have been supposed, and not beyond the means acquired to meet it.

The money market keeps quiet, and there is no demand for discount at the present almost nominal rates.

Considerable excitement was caused in the City on Saturday by the announcement, that a considerable supply of the paper manufactured for the Bank of England Notes had been stolen from the paper-makers premises at Leverstoke, in Hampshire, and that forged notes printed thereon had got into circulation. The Bank Directors have offered a reward of £1,500 to any one who will give information that will lead to the apprehension of the culprit or culprits, and have farther issued a caution to bankers, money-changers, &c., not to depend on the apparent genuineness of the paper alone, when examining their notes, but to look with increased care at the character of the printing, and above all to be careful in taking names and addresses when notes are offered for exchange. This caution will not be out of place in your locality for there is not a little traffic in Bank of England notes in Bombay and the other presidency towns in India, and the forged notes are more likely to be ventilated abroad than nearer home.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Globe. August 18.)

(BY TELEGRAM THROUGH MR. REUTER'S OFFICE.)

TURIN, Aug. 17.

The Emancipation Society has been dissolved by the Government.

There is nothing new from Sicily.

The island continues quiet.

NAPLES, Aug. 17

The report contained in some papers that Garibaldi has passed the Straits of Messina, and arrived in Calabria, is without foundation.

THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA.

LORD STRATHEDEN [Aug. 4] moved for copies or extracts of any correspondence which the Government had received from Mr. Mason, the Southern envoy, relating to the acknowledgment of the Southern States of America by Great Britain. In case of the war terminating without an acknowledgment by this country of the independence of the Southern States, Canada would be open to invasion, and in imminent danger of it. He believed, however, that until foreign Powers recognised the government at Richmond the civil war would not be put an end to. If the present moment were not taken advantage of for the purpose of mediating in the unhappy contest raging in America, no more favourable opportunity would be likely to offer itself. In conclusion the noble lord moved for the papers of which he had given notice.

Earl Russell was sorry to say that he did not think it advisable to give the correspondence which had been moved for. There were, however, two despatches recently received from Mr. Stewart which might be laid upon the table in a short time. With regard to the position of her Majesty's Government, they remained in the same state now that they were in some months ago. If it were necessary in the course of the recess to take any new step he should certainly communicate with the maritime Powers of Europe before doing so. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord said that he understood the Powers of Europe wished to recognise the Southern States of America, and that some objection on our part had prevented that recognition. He (Earl Russell) had had no communition whatever from any foreign Power stating a wish on their part with regard to the recognition of the Southern States of America. With these few words he would ask his noble friend not to press his motion. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of Malmesbury thought the noble earl had exercised a wise discretion in withholding these papers; but he trusted he would give some information to their lordships on one or two points. One point of great interest was to know whether, if a time for mediation arrived, the noble earl has ascertained that we should be associated with other foreign Powers. He did not think it possible that anything could be done by this country alone—(hear, hear)—but if we were backed by a powerful ally on the other side of the Channel, by Russia, and by the great Powers of Europe generally, he thought such an immense force of public opinion could not be without its due weight. He could not help feeling that this country would have confidence in some such measures being discussed, and as the time was evidently approaching when they might be discussed with the United States, he thought it very desirable that our Minister at Washington (Lord Lyons) should be at his post. He felt that the absence of Lord Lyons, if very much prolonged, would make it appear to many persons that her Majesty's Government thought the time for interference was not very proximate. He did not know whether Lord Lyons had been recalled by any pressing business of his own. He should be very sorry if anything interfered with that, but for the sake of appearances it was desirable the noble lord should not be long absent from his post.

Earl Russell said he entirely agreed with his noble friend that if any steps were to be taken, it was very desirable they should be taken by all the principal Powers of Europe together. (Hear.) All he could say with regard to France was that there had been an intimate and unreserved communication between her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French, and he could not mention an instance in which there had been any difference of opinion between them. With respect to the government of Russia, we had not been in such constant communication with her, but the impression on his mind was that Russia would enter into any agreement with the other Powers of Europe, and as regarded the remaining continental nations he believed they would be disposed to say the same thing. Unfortunately, we had not so much weight as other Powers, although we had behaved with as much consideration, but whatever was proposed in the matter ought to be considered very deliberately before a single step was taken. With respect to Lord Lyons he must state that no man ever attended more assiduously to the duties imposed upon him—(hear, hear)—duties which had not only been onerous, but had caused Lord Lyons great anxiety from time to time. That noble lord had acted with perfect discretion on every occasion, but after two or three years' residence at Washington it was not at all surprising that his health should have given way. Lord Lyons consequently asked for a short leave of absence, for the purpose of spending the summer in the country, but he would return to his post at the beginning of October. In the meantime the duties of the mission were very adequately and efficiently performed at Washington by Mr. Steuart, who was in friendly communication with the United States' government. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Kingsdown was not about to complain of the course taken by the country in leaving this matter entirely to the discretion of the Government. It appeared to him that the success of the noble lord's motion would not be attended with any good effect. If this country were at once to recognise the Southern States as an independent Power, the blockade would remain precisely as it was at present.

Lord Stratheden then withdrew the motion.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THURSDAY, August 7, being the last day of the session, their lordships met at 2 o'clock, when the House was prorogued by commission. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Russell, Earl St. Germans, Lord Kingsdown, and Lord Wensleydale.

It cannot be said that the public took much interest in the closing ceremonial, which certainly did not appeal very strongly to their favour. With the exception of the five noble lords who, as commissioners, had donned their scarlet robes, the attendance of peers was scanty in the extreme, being limited to the Bishop of Chichester, Earl Fortescue, Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Denman, and the Marquis of Bath. There was a fair sprinkling of ladies in the strangers' gallery, and they also filled the back bench on the Opposition side of the House, while one of the side galleries exhibited a few black-coated visitors, relieved by two or three in Indian costumes; and yet with all this, from the dreary waste of empty benches in the body of the House, the Chamber wore an extremely bare aspect.

The Lord Chancellor ordered the Usher of the Black Rod to desire the attendance of the Commons to hear the royal commission read.

The Speaker of the Commons having arrived at the bar, attended by an unusually large body of members of the lower House.

The commission was read, and the royal assent given in the customary form to a number of bills.

The Lord Chancellor then read, in a clear and distinct tone, the Queen's Speech, announcing the prorogation. It was as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and, at the same time, to convey to you her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session now brought to a close.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that her relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and that her Majesty trusts there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

"The civil war which has for some time been raging among the States of the North American Union has, unfortunately, continued in unabated intensity; and the evils with which it has been attended have not been confined to the American continent. But her Majesty, having, from the outset, determined to take no part in that contest, has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality to which she has steadily adhered.

"Disturbances have taken place in some of the frontier provinces of the Turkish Empire, and her Majesty has instructed her ambassador at Constantinople to attend a conference to be held in that city by the representatives of the Powers who were parties to the treaty of Paris of 1856. Her Majesty trusts that the questions to be dealt with in that conference will be settled in a manner consistent with the treaty engagements of the allies, and in accordance with the just rights of the Sultan, and the welfare of the Christian inhabitants of his dominions.

"Her Majesty's forces in China, together with those of the Emperor of the French have lately been employed, in co-operation with those of the Emperor of China, in protecting some of the chief seats of British commerce in China from injury by the civil war which is laying waste portions of that vast empire.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has concluded a commercial treaty with the King of the Belgians, by which the trade of her Majesty's subjects in Belgium will be placed, generally on the footing of the most favoured nation.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year; and her Majesty thanks you for having also made provision towards placing her Majesty's dockyards and arsenals in a permanent state of defence.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you the admiration with which she has witnessed the undiminished zeal and the patriotic spirit which continue to animate her volunteer forces, as well as the military efficiency which they have attained.

"Her Majesty has observed with satisfaction the kindly intercourse which has subsisted between her Majesty's subjects and the numerous foreigners who have been attracted this year to the United Kingdom, and her Majesty trusts that the interchange of mutual courtesies will strengthen the foundations of international friendship and goodwill.

"Her Majesty has given her ready assent to an act for carrying into effect the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the President of the United States for the suppression of the slave trade; and her Majesty trusts that the co-operation of the United States' navy with her own may go far to extinguish the desolating crime against which that treaty is directed."

"Her Majesty earnestly hopes that the steps which have been taken for rendering more effectual the aid provided by Parliament for the extension of education among the poorer classes of her subjects will tend to promote an object of great national importance.

"Her Majesty has given her willing assent to many measures of public utility which you have submitted to her during this session.

"The severe distress which prevails in some of the manufacturing districts has inspired her Majesty with deep concern and warm sympathy, mingled with admiration of the manly bearing and exemplary fortitude with which the pressure has been endured. Her Majesty trusts that the act for enabling boards of guardians to provide additional means of relief will mitigate that distress.

"The act for rendering more easy the transfer of land will add to the value of real property, will make titles more simple and secure, and will diminish the expense attending purchases and sales.

"The act for the better regulation of parochial assessments will tend to a more equal distribution of local taxation; while the act for the better administration of the highways will, her Majesty trusts, improve the means of communication in many parts of the country.

"The act for establishing a uniformity of weights and measures in Ireland will apply a remedy to inconveniences which have been much felt and complained of as affecting the trading transactions in that part of the United Kingdom; and the act for amending the law relating to the poor will extend to the poorer classes of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland better means of obtaining relief and medical attendance.

"The act for the better regulation of merchant shipping, her Majesty trusts, will prove advantageous to the maritime commerce of the country.

"In returning to your several counties you will still have important duties to perform, and her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may assist your efforts, and may direct them to the attainment of the object of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her people.

The commission, proroguing Parliament until Friday, the 24th of October, has been read, and the Lord Chancellor declared Parliament prorogued until that day.

The Speaker and the members of the House of Commons then retired from the bar, and the proceedings, which were of a purely formal character, terminated at 10 minutes to 8 o'clock.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON PAYMASTER SMALES.

ALTHOUGH the decision of the court-martial on Paymaster Smales is disastrous to that officer, it is impossible that Colonel Crawley can be considered in the light of a blameless commanding officer, who has come out without a stain on his character from the long and painful investigation which has taken place in the old barrisklithings. It is obvious that the matter cannot rest with the cashiering of Paymaster Smales. With that officer we have no great sympathy, but in the maintenance of good discipline, and the good fame of our historic regiment, we are deeply interested. There can be no question about the utter wrongfulness of Paymaster Smales' proceedings. He had no right to address such a letter to one to make such charges against Colonel Crawley and the members of the court-martial probably thought they should strengthen the hands of commanding officers by a severe sentence against a paymaster, who had stepped outside the line of his duty and interfered in matters with which he had properly no concern. That the sentence would be granted the Paymaster Smales has only met what he deserved by being cashiered at the end of long career of service—though the punishment is indeed so severe for the offence that we are forced to believe he was tried for something else which was not alleged against him—perhaps for being generally insubordinate, or writing to newspapers, an offence which Sir William Mansfield, at all events, can scarcely regard as an unforgiveable crime—Colonel Crawley is not acquitted by Paymaster Smales' condemnation. How is he to remain in command of a regiment which is officered by men who have deliberately perjured themselves in order to injure him? Because we must believe, if the trial was conducted with a view to the investigation of facts, that such men as Major Swindley, Captain Weir, Adjutant FitzSimon, Lieutenant Stewart, Lieutenant Stevenson, that Riding-Master Malone, Quartermaster Wooden, and a body of non-commissioned officers, have stated on oath certain matters which were untrue, and that court did not believe them, but that it did credit Colonel Crawley and his witnesses.

Do the authorities intend to force these officers to leave the service, or to inquire into the extraordinary conspiracy into which they must have entered against their commanding officer? They must leave, or Colonel Crawley must leave. It is not possible that a regiment can be fit for service, or be in a wholesome state, inside or out, in which a condition of feeling exists like that which the court-martial disclosed on the part of many officers of the regiment and the colonel in command. Sir William Mansfield no doubt is right in supporting commanding officers in the discharge of their duty, and it would be unjust to an officer so able and so discriminating to suppose he acted on any motives except the highest consideration of duty and the interests of the service: but it will be surprising if Colonel Crawley escapes without censure, should the witnesses against him be believed, and still more astounding if they rest quietly under the imputation which the sentence of the court and the judgment of the Commander-in-chief attaches to their evidence. The worst of such proceedings as these, bad as they are *per se*, is that the evil is propagated, and one court-martial is apt to lead to another. We have thus, we fear, by no means done with the officers of the Inniskillings and Col. Crawley, unless the authorities at home and abroad adopt some course of action to restore to the regiment the peace, harmony, and good feeling which left it with Colonel Shute. It is by no means sure we have heard the last of Paymaster Smales and his case. It is beyond conception that Colonel Crawley's conduct should be passed over in silence, when he has been accused of outrages on discipline and on good feeling, with violations of truth, with setting a bad example in morals and language to his officers, and with acts of arbitrary and cruel severity towards non-commissioned officers, whom he imprisoned lest they might give evidence against him. India is ringing with these charges. The clubs are full of them. Officers are writing and talking of them. It is only an act of justice to Colonel Crawley to give him an opportunity of refuting these accusations, and to brand with disgrace the infamous slanderers who have combined to blast his good name; but it is a duty to the service and to the country to see that he shall not be permitted to remain in his present position, and to ruin a noble regiment, if a tithe of the charges against him be proved true.—*Army and Navy Gazette, August 16.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

THE demand "to arrive" has been very large, and although transactions have been on an extensive scale, business has been curtailed by the unwillingness of holders to sell. We now quote May and early June sailings, Broach 14¼d., Dhollera and Oomrawutte 13¾d. to 13¾d. per lb., Comptah 13d., and Sawginned 16¾d. to 17d. per lb. July sailing are in less demand, and ¾d. per lb. lower.

The market on Saturday was again active at fully ¼d. per lb. advance.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

(From the Manchester Guardian, August 16.)

MANCHESTER, *Friday August* 15, 1862.

THE improved advices from India, and the fresh start made by the cotton market, taken in connection with the diminished production in the mills, have had a favourable effect upon our market, which has shown itself most markedly to-day.

The manufacturers and the shippers find that the prices of yarns are advanced ¼d. per lb., and in many instances ½d. since Tuesday. The rise is greatest in home yarns, which were relatively lower than the others. Several counts of two-folds are considerably higher. The buyers are doing rather more business, especially for home consumption; but they proceed with great caution.

Very fine yarns fully maintain their improved position.

The quotations for India shirtings, and also for printing cloths, are raised 3d. to 6d. per piece; and some parties, who were standing aloof before, have come forward as purchasers, for the most part, however, at a compromise with sellers as regards price. Merchants regard the demand at Bombay and Calcutta, not as an internal one for consumption, but as one of speculation among British and native merchants, in which case the very considerable advance which has taken place in prices may be expected to subside more or less. They feel sure, however, that a demand from the country cannot be far distant.

Other descriptions of cloth are also either a little dearer to-day, or are more firmly held at the previous quotations. In some of them there would be an increase of buying if the higher rates were not insisted on. Perhaps there is a small increase.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY, *Aug.* 15.

(From the Manchester Guardian, August 16.)

THE course affairs are pursuing in the States, along with advices received from the markets in India as to cotton and cotton fabrics, have given increased confidence to holders, and they have offered their stocks but sparingly, and though the demand for American has not been extensive, yet in comparison with stocks considerable enough to advance prices ¼d. to ½d. per lb. in the current qualities since Friday last. It will be noticed that the import this week is unusually small. In Sea Islands the business done has not been extensive, but prices are higher. For Egyptians there has been a very fair demand, and prices have tended upwards, closing about ¼d. dearer in some cases. Brazils have advanced with American and are fully ¼d. higher. Surats have been much in demand, and through in the early part of the week a concession was in many cases made, yet the Indian accounts have produced a great change, and prices are ¼d. higher than last week. 3,100 American, 630 Egyptian, 620 Pernam, 290 Bahia, 8,290 Surat, 100 Madras, and 100 Bengal (13,070) are reported on speculation; and 1,430 American, 70 Egyptian, 630 Pernam, 280 Bahia, 220 Maranham, 50 West Indian, 11,350 Surat, 630 Madras, and 210 Bengal (14,970) for export. Today the market opens with a pretty general demand, and the sales will probably be 10,000 bales, at extreme and even rather higher prices. The aggregate sales during the week amount to 49,620 bales, viz.:—

Bales.	Description.	d.	d.	
190	Sea Islands	31	to 48	per lb,
80	Stained	26	to 32	"
2400	Bowed Georgia	16	to 19½	"
170	Mobile	16½	to 20½	"
4190	New Orleans	14½	to 20½	"
1600	Pernam	18½	to 19½	"
1600	Bahia	17½	to 18½	"
460	Maranham	18	to 19½	"
2250	Egyptian	13	to 24	"
40	African	16½	to —	"
70	Common West India	17½	to 18	"
180	Peruvian	19	to —	"
110	Smyrna	14½	to 15	"
34620	Surat	10	to 18	"
840	Madras	13	to 15	"
—	Madras, Western	—	to —	"
330	Bengal	11¾	to 12½	"

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 15, 1862.	Aug. 15, 1861.
American	27990	678910
Pernambuco	4860	12920
Bahia	11430	11900
Maranham	1080	9130
Egyptian	26780	36750
Common West India	400	770
Surat, &c.	50150	193980
Bengal	2620	—
Total...	125310	944380
		125310

Decrease of stock as compared with last year. 819050

TAKEN BY THE TRADE, ON SPECULATION, AND FOR EXPORT, FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 15, 1862 AND 1861.

	Trade.	Speculation.	Export.
1862.....	866330	695440	277718
1861.....	1532330	494570	407125

The imports during the week consist of 537 bales American, 633 from Egypt, 372 from the West Indies, 100 from Bombay, total, 1,642 bales.

QUOTATIONS FOR AMERICAN COTTON THIS DAY AND AT SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Uplands—ordinary to middling	17	to 19½	6⅜ to 8¾
Fair to good fair	20	to —	8¾ to 8⅞
Good to fine	—	to —	9 to 9½
New Orleans—ord. to middling	17½	to 19¾	6⅜ to 8¾
Fair to good fair	21	to —	9½ to 9⅝
Good	—	to —	9⅝ to 9⅞
Choice marks	—	to —	9¾ to 10
Mobile—ordinary to middling	17½	to 19½	6⅜ to 8¾
Fair to good fair	20¾	to —	8⅞ to 9
Good to fine	—	to —	9¼ to 9½
American inferior	15½	to 17½	5⅝ to 6½

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

C. Mackinnon, Esq., M.D., C.B., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Med

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

A SALUTE fired at six o'clock last evening, announced the return of His Excellency the Viceroy to Government House, from his Bhaugulpore trip.—*Englishman, Aug.* 29.

WE are sorry to hear that Dr. F. Mouatt, Inspector of Jails, Lower Provinces, has been compelled by severe and continued illness to avail himself of leave of absence on medical certificate, and proceeds by next steamer to Madras and the Neilgherries, where he will remain till the commencement of the cold weather. Dr. N. Chevers, we understand, officiates for Dr. Mouatt during his absence.—*Id.*

WE believe there is considerable doubt as to Mr. Mayne, appointed at home as one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, ever coming out to assume the duties of his appointment and sit at the tribunal. Letters received by the mail state that he was suffering from a severe attack of an old complaint, *tic dolouroux*. Mr. Mayne is not a strong man; and in addition to having injured his constitution by severe study and application to his profession, we fancy that he is probably laboring also under Calcutta-phobia, which is now very prevalent in England amongst the legal profession; as is not to be wondered at when the *Times* assures the English people, in a pompous and authoritative leading article that any middle-aged person coming to Calcutta can only live two years at the utmost; most probably not half so long.—*Id.*

A NEW VERSION OF AN OLD SONG.

A numerously-signed requisition will this day be presented to the Sheriff, calling upon him to convene a public meeting for the purpose of adopting an address to Mr. Laing.—*Hurkaru, August* 27.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
Wha, for this land of ours,
Has worked see hard, and worked sae weel,
An's censured by the Powers?
For auld Laing sign, my friends,
For auld Laing sign!
This greeting from across the sea *
For auld Laing, Sign!

The man that proved our credit good,
When confidence grew dim *.
The less we owe to ither folk,
The mair we owe to him.
For auld Laing, sign!

Though sickness struck him while at wark,
His will it couldna' bend:
He bravely came back to his task,
And wrought it to its end.
For auld Laing, sign!

And we'll not see, wi' careless e'en,
Our friend attacked now—shame!—
Wha foremost should ha' been to praise,
Has foremost been to blame!
For auld Laing, sign!

PESHAWUR.

WE are glad to learn, by the latest advices from Peshawur, that the cholera which has for some time past been prevalent amongst the troops in that cantonment, has much abated. The Peshawur authorities had imposed a heavy fine upon the Shinwarree and Mooligooree tribes, on account of depredations which they had been committing in the cantonment and its neighbourhood.—*Englishman, Aug.* 28.

INDIAN PRESS.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(From the Friend of India, August 28.*)*

THE Government of India has issued the first part of a most admirable Statement on the Public Works Budget for 1862-63, the current year, signed by Col Strachey. The leading facts are these. The whole sum spent on public works in British India this year will be £11,002,900 of which *one* half is English capital guaranteed at 5 per cent. In rupees the Imperial grants are 388 lakhs; the Local grants including the income-tax 1 per cent. 147 lakhs; and the funds for Mysore which we administer as a trust at present Rs. 12,79,000, or Rs. 5,35,79,000 all raised in India. Raised in England for Railway and Irrigation Companies there is Rs. 5,52,50,000. We compile the following table shewing the chief details for each Presidency and Province and the Minor Administrations.

	Imperial.	Spent of this on tablishments.	Local. Income Tax.	Local. Local Funds.	Local. Total Local.
	Lacs.	Lacs.	Lacs.	Lacs.	Lacs.
Madras	16½	7	3	10	13
Bombay	58	11½	14	9	23
Bengal	52½	12½	19	20	39
N. W. Provinces	60½	12	11½	18½	30
Punjab	51	12½	2	17½	19½
Oudh	17		8½	6	9½
Central Provinces	17½		3½	...	3½
Hyderabad, British	5½		...	½	½
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (say)	1½		...	...	...
Burmah	16½		2½	4½	7
Straits Settlements	4		...	...	...
Minor Administrations — Rs.					
Coorg 25,000					
Ajmeer 8,000					
Rajpootana ... 25,000					
Central India 1,75,000	2½		1	...	1
Nizzar Iron Works ...					
Port Blair ... 50,000					
Railway (purchase of land and Establishments for control)	13½		...	...	...
Electric Telegraph, say ...	2½		...	...	...
Post Office, say	1		...	...	...
Reserve, say	10½		4½	...	4½
Grand Total.....	388		68	79	147

The enormous charge for establishments, especially in Madras and the Punjab, the former of which spends 16½ lakhs out of 68 and the latter 12½ out of 51, calls forth as severe comments from the Supreme Government as we have ever made. Altogether this Statement is most flattering to the honesty, the ability and the benevolence of the Government of India. No other ruling power on earth could spend upwards of eleven millions sterling on public works annually, or would spend it even if it could afford to do so. And when the time comes for the reproductive works to yield their return our finances will be even more prosperous than they have hitherto been gloomy.

CONDITION OF THE RYOTS.

(From the Poona Observer, Sept. 4.*)*

WE are compelled to return to the subject of the condition of the ryot, on which we commented in our issue of the 21st ultimo, from the circumstance that the assertions which we made at that time, and indeed the whole sum and tenor of our remarks, have received a rather rough, and we think we can show rather hasty, contradiction from a quarter certainly entitled to a reply. This circumstance has induced us to make further enquiries into the subject; and the result is that we feel compelled to insist with more pertinacity than ever on the truth of what we there advanced: namely, that the ryots are bound hand and foot by debt, with little hope of extricating themselves from the meshes of the sowcars' nets; and that the money-lenders, and not the cultivators, are to a great extent the real proprietors of the soil. And this in spite of the much vaunted system of revenue assessment adopted in India, and chiefly in our own presidency, the great aim of which is ostensibly the equalisation of the land assessment, but which is in reality a crop assessment, determined and levied with reference to the capabilities of the soil to produce particular descriptions of crops.

We have not had to travel to any very long distance to find proof of the state of thraldom in which the ryots are held. More than three fourths of the entire cultivable area adjoining the station of Poona are, we are assured, at this present moment in the hands of moneylenderes—Brahmans, Gosaees, and Marwarees—who have obtained possession of them thorugh mortgages effected in some instances by the forefathers of the present nominal occupant; and not for a short distance only, but for miles around. There is no reason to suppose that other districts are differently situated; indeed if any state of things can be said to be notorious, the indebtedness of the ryots of this presidency may be considered so.

When Sir George Clerk saw a few miles of particularly well cultivated ground, he exclaimed—"That is enam land, I am sure!" And he was right. The proprietor for his own interest took care of the interests of the land. But how is this general state of things reconcileable with our contemporary's statement that the agricultural population is rapidly acquiring wealth? We are happy to learn that in parts of the Southern Marratta Country this is to some extent true. The ryots are becoming wealthy: but how? On account of the exceptionally high price of cotton during the last two years. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; and the events in America which have caused so much distress there and among the manufacturing population at home, have enriched every body, from the ryot to the millionaire merchant, who had anything to do with the growth of cotton. But this cause has had but a very limited operation, and we have no proof whatever that any improvement has taken place of late years in the condition of the agricultural population generally, as regards their indebtedness. Indeed, there have been some changes calculated to make it worse.

Undoubtedly there has been on the whole a considerable diminution of the amount of land tax. This we do not pretend to deny; but it has not, that we are aware of, tended to amend the condition of the ryots much. It was not the pressure of land tax which caused the burden on them, but the pressure of debt. Land tax is one of the purpose for which they borrow money, but not the only one. They are said to spend large sums on weddings and other foolish expenditure. These statements may be true or not; but the fact remains that for one cause or another they have borrowed, and are now to a great extent inextricably involved. We are not advocating any permission to pay the land tax in sort of other produce, though we admit that the [illegible] are wrong on this subject on the part of the [illegible] is worse. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief should in our opinion have personally visited Mhow and made a searching enquiry into the state of the Regiment on the spot, and not have trusted to "foolscap reports." Had he done so in April last the obloquy and scandal now attaching to this gallant Corps, would never have come before the public. When, may we ask, can we expect the Regiment, until recently one of the most pleasant to belong to in the Queen's service, to settle down to their old routine state of discipline? Sir Hugh Rose may cashier the Paymaster, and he may approve of the officers who had the courage to speak the truth in his behalf being bullied and reprimanded; but will this bring one of the most splendid Regiments in the service back to its old state of contentment and efficiency? What with Paymaster Smales, Riding Master Malone, Pay Serjeant Bennett, Colonel Prior, Major Swindley, and Major Winckworth Scott endeavouring individually to shift the responsibility of the irregularities apparent in the pay department of the Regiment, a very strange state of affairs has been devolved under the manipulation of Mr. Scoble, the learned Counsel for the defence. We may here observe that had Paymaster Smales performed his duty without flinching, he would have insisted, the moment his books were taken from under his control, on being at once relieved from all further responsibility; and Mr. Malone, in like manner, should have resigned his acting appointment, for he was doing neither the actual Paymaster nor himself justice in attempting to carry on the public business in the hole-and-corner manner in which he appears to have conducted it. The examination just closed at the Police Office shews the whole matter to be merely a question of account, and it does certainly appear a most extraordinary proceeding, to arraign a man on a criminal charge for what under any circumstances can only be a defalcation—and which defalcation might have been readily enough brought about under the oppressive and unjust proceedings of the authorities themselves. Whether Paymaster Smales will be able to clear himself from the responsibility for any deficiency that may be found in the Regimental accounts remains to be seen: that any *criminal* act has been committed there is not a shadow of proof on the proceedings before the Senior Magistrate to shew. That Captain Smales will be committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court is, we think, very probable, because it is a Crown prosecution, and those who are conducting it will be sure to press for a committal. Of the ultimate result, when the case comes to be tried before an intelligent and unprejudiced jury there cannot be much doubt. With the case of the late Captain Haines still fresh in their recollection, the pertinacity with which the Crown officers have followed up the present prosecution, to which it bears a striking resemblance—more particularly as regards its transparent vindictiveness—is somewhat remarkable.

CHARGE AGAINST CAPTAIN SMALES.

(From the Deccan Herald, Sept. 5.*)*

Now that the preliminary enquiry into the criminal charge preferred against Captain Smales, late Paymaster of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, has been closed at the Bombay Police Office, we are at liberty to offer such remarks upon it as the extraordinary nature of the case seems to demand at our hands. The proceedings before the Senior Magistrate, although the number of witnesses examined is comparatively few considering the nature of the charge, are very lengthy and drawn out, and at one time bid fair to become as misty and voluminous as those of his Court Martial. The enquiry has lasted upwards of a month, and after all that has been recorded we are as far from having a clear elucidation of the matter as on the first day, when the Magistrate, with blind confidence in Mr. Shaw Stewart issued his warrant for Captain Smales' arrest on board the steamer, on a charge of *theft*—a charge which the counsel for the prosecution did not venture to enter upon the Police sheet. Mr. Dunbar candidly admitted from the first that the case presented some "rather complicated features," and further the enquiry has proceeded, the more complicated have these "features" become, until at last even its best friends would now find a difficulty in speaking as to the personal identity of their bantling. The case commenced with a monstrous and unaccountable blunder, and the prosecution wavered at the very threshold of the enquiry. After considerable hesitation and delay, and keeping the Court waiting for several hours, a charge was falteringly entered upon the sheet, when the accusation of "theft" which was so audaciously laid in the warrant, was softened down into an alleged "criminal breach of trust," the amount of defalcation being stated at sixteen thousand rupees. This amount has since been repeatedly altered, and variously stated at from 16,000 to 24,000 rupees, but up to the present moment the exact sum supposed to be unaccounted for is still left in doubt. The only evidence against Captain Smales is that of Mr. Malone, the Riding Master of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who was called on to perform the duties of Paymaster when that officer was placed under arrest on the 29th of March last. Mr. Malone is impressed with the idea that between 16,000 and 24,000 rupees are *non est* somehow, somewhere, but where the Dickens the money is gone to is more than he can tell. Mr. Malone is not a "professional" accountant, nor indeed an accountant of any kind or degree: all he knows is, that there either is, or appears to be, a deficiency, and as he was only acting on the responsibility of Captain Smales, he considers it but right that that gentleman should be made to make up any visionary amount that he fancies to be deficient. But the fact of the matter is, that up to the present hour there is no proof whatever that any deficiency in the Government treasury actually exists. The prosecution came out with a flourish of trumpets the other day about the accounts having been submitted to an Actuary, whose report was to be produced, and upon which Captain Smales' guilt was to be made as clear as the sun at noon-day. But neither the Actuary nor his report has as yet been forthcoming, and the case, in so far as evidence criminatory of Captain Smales is concerned, is as unsatisfactory as ever. Colonel Prior and Major Swindley, who have both been brought down all the way from Mhow to swell the list of witnesses for the prosecution, most distinctly declare that the alleged deficiency depends only upon Mr. Malone's calculation, which has not yet been verified. These Officers are both on the Committee of Paymastership appointed to carry on the office of Paymaster in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons since Captain Smales' dismissal: they allege no misappropriation by him, and do not hold themselves in any way responsible for Mr. Malone's imaginary deficiency. Then again, the prosecution tried to make out that Captain Smales had "absconded" from Mhow; but the falsehood of this allegation was at once made apparent by the evidence of Colonel Prior and Major Swindley, who both swear that he did not abscond, and that it was known to all his brother officers for some time before he left Mhow that it was his intention to leave for England by the earliest opportunity. Upon a careful and minute examination of the evidence as taken down by the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Crawford, and which has from day to day been reproduced in these columns, we think it is quite clear that there is no evidence before us which to establish a criminal charge against Captain Smales. Whether there actually is any deficiency or not, is a question that can only be established by a professional accountant or committee of accountants, and even were any deficiency found, Captain Smales ought in the first instance to be called upon in the usual manner to make it good, and if he fails in doing so then are his securities to come upon. The whole of these criminal proceedings are evidently prompted by vindictive feelings, and we have not far to seek for the source of them. The object of Captain Smales' arrest and detention in this country under the miserable plea set up by his enemies, is well known to every one acquainted with the oppressive and unjust treatment to which he was previously subjected. But we confess we are very much surprised at finding that Government has lent its willing aid to destroy him. However, there can be no doubt that if Captain Smales is acquitted of the present charge it will be a bad business for all those who have in any way prosecuted him. Half a dozen lacs will hardly pay for the music to which those who have *assisted* at the present entertainment are now dancing; and we sincerely hope that the heaviest portion of this little Bill will have to be borne by the Master of the Revels. And this brings us to another episode in this case which we deem it necessary to remark upon. It has been observed by one of our contemporaries, that "the subject of Captain Smales' previous trial has been so long before the public that every one is getting tired of it, and yet we seem further than ever from getting at the bottom of it." We entirely differ in opinion from this writer, for the "bottom of it" lies much nearer to the surface than he seems to dream of. It lies in the vaccilating and undecided course which was pursued by a high military functionary, and which redounds but little to his credit. Whether Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley was then in the right or whether Capt. Smales was then in the wrong, to a certain extent is a matter of secondary consideration. But that the functionary to whom we allude should have allowed the public press to teem with reports connected with the Inniskilling Dragoons—reports evidently not without some good and reliable foundation—is a strange mystery which time only can unravel. We have recently had brought before our eyes in the Bombay Police Court a number of strange circumstances connected with the Paymaster's position in respect to his official duties, which brings scandal and discredit upon all concerned in this Crown prosecution. We hear of the Paymaster memorialising the Commander-in-Chief as to the unusual proceeding of removing his office and documents from under his control; we hear of the Divisional Paymaster at Mhow permitting a debt to the Crown standing nominally against an officer under arrest, of an amount quite incredible. We also hear, in open Court, an officer charged with most responsible money duties, and his clerk, pleading utter ignorance of accounts, while certifying that the man legitimately charged with the superintendence of these duties is not permitted to protect the public against loss by even entering his office, referring to his books, or communicating with his pay clerks! Reasons there may certainly have been for these orders—but good or legitimate reasons there cannot possibly have been, for if the Paymaster's conduct had been such as to justify the Morning Order issued by Lieut.-Colonel Crawley on the 2nd of June last, precautionary measures should have been taken to prevent him from having anything whatever to do with the Pay Department of the Regiment. The state of the Inniskilling Dragoons for the last six or seven months has been most discreditable to the Commanding Officer; and the undecided course pursued at Head Quarters of the Army has made matters proportionately worse. His Excellency the Com-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. HERN,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY.

BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tarlatan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOTS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
FRENCH CORSETS.
BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

NOTICE.—Supplies of the above Pickles and of the celebrated British Sauce sent direct to the Trade or through our Agents in Bombay Messrs. Macnee & Co.
LEWIS, WEBB & Co., Worcester.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

RED BOOT MART.

JUST received per Steamer *Indore*, another supply of goods (especially to order) comprising—
Gentlemens' Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
Do. do. do. Balmoral do.
Do. do. Patent Leather Dress do.
Do. do. French Calf Walking do.
Do. Shooting Boots with hooks.
Do. Enamel Lace Oxford Shoes.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
Do. Bronze do. do. Boots.
Do. Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay.

THE LONDON HOUSE.
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.
JUST RECEIVED BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.
1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.
Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers,
Always on hand,
A large assortment of Geneva Watches of best makers, from Rs. 18 to 55.
Brass Circular Tent or Palanquin Clocks, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position —Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with Alarm—Rs. 18.
Opera Glasses, Silver plated and bound with Russia Leather.
Opera Glasses, Ladies', beautifully enamelled.
Cruet Stands, Candlesticks with Shades.
Best Pebble Spectacles, and Eye Glasses.
Braid Guards for do. do.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery in great variety.
American daily and eight day Clocks.
Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.

MASONIC JEWELLERY.

Past Masters each Rs. 30.
Royal Arch " 30.
Mark Masters " 16.
A Sewing Machine complete, by Grover and Baker.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do. Rs. 12.
Gentlemen's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Albertis, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Albertis, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies' Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies' Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.
Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

HUNTLEY LODGE.
BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.
MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.
PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.
H. G. BRIGGS.

FOR SALE.
A LARGE BEAUTIFUL BLACK NEWFOUND-LAND BITCH, quite young, has passed all the ordeals of a Bombay season, belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency. She can be seen by giving three hours' previous notice. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRAMJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 14th August 1862.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.
ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.
S. D'ESPERANCE.
*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*
24, Apollo Street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
Per Overland Mail.
PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TUN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejeoree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c.—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.
ALSO,
A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS, KEATING'S
THE great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.
Prepared and sold in Tins, of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists in the World.
OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.
Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

HARMONIUMS EXTRAORDINARY.
HERBERT & Co. have the honor of submitting the following Instruments and their appurtenances for selection: they are made by all the different makers who have gained repute as good mechanists, and can be warranted. No such assortment of these fashionable Instruments has ever been seen in Bombay:—
No. 1.—OAK CASE with *tinted* polish, handsomely moulded and pannelled, mounted with Ebony, 16 stops, with all improvements: Percussion, "*Voix Celeste*," Musette, &c.: the "*knee swell*" is a grand addition..... Rs. 950
No. 2.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A perfect Drawing-room Instrument, possessing all the qualities of every modern musical instrument combined within the space occupied by a lady's boudoir desk. This Instrument is played upon daily, and greatly admired for its wonderful diversity of tone..... Rs. 900
No. 3.—WALNUT WOOD Do.—A superbly finished Harmonium with a double row of keys, full compass, having 22 stops and a separate blowing handle at the back. These Harmoniums are commonly found in the residences of most of the Royal Families and of the Nobility throughout Europe..... Rs. 1200
No. 4.—ROSEWOOD Do.—A full-tone 14 stop Percussion Harmonium with zinc plate at back, and bottom, made very strong. A fine Instrument..... 750
No. 5.—OAKWOOD, POLISHED:—with 15 stops,—double wings for producing the "Swell;"—percussion action, &c.: a grand and powerful Instrument and very strongly made;—covered with zinc plate underneath, well adapted for a Church..... Rs. 800
No 6.—AN OAKWOOD ORGAN HARMONIUM with ornamental front, fitted with metal pipes like a Church Organ: the stops in this Instrument are well voiced and full in tone: it stands 8 feet high and has two rows of keys and 16 stops, the upper row of keys produces a very soft and flute-like quality of tone. This Instrument is well adapted for Organ Music, and is worthy the attention of organists..... Rs. 700
No. 7.—ROSEWOOD DO. DO., very handsome, with *two rows of keys* producing about a dozen different qualities of sound; the upper row of keys have the new stop "*Voix Celeste*"..... Rs. 650
No. 8.—DITTO DITTO, precisely as above..... Rs. 650
No. 9.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM, 14 stops, quite plain with full tone, very strongly made. A remarkably cheap Instrument..... Rs. 500
No. 10.—A "*Rodolph's*" best full power ORGAN HARMONIUM, containing imitations of every musical instrument;—the combined sound is equal to a miniature orchestra. It has 10 stops with a "*composition*" pedal, and is a most perfect Harmonium of its kind..... Rs. 650
No. 11.—DITTO DITTO another precisely similar in every respect..... Rs. 650
No. 12.—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM with a fair complement of stops fitted with Apparatus to perform Music upon the keys, in the usual manner, but *without the application of fingers upon them*, or the knowledge of Music on the part of the person applying the Apparatus—every kind of Music is prepared ready for playing. Also the Harmonium is available for playing upon in the usual way with the fingers. This affair is a great curiosity in its way, and is very useful where a good player cannot attend. Price without the Machine and Music Apparatus...Rs. 400
No. 13—ANTIPHONEL with Music as referred to in the Apparatus connected with No. 12...Rs. 280
No. 14—OAKWOOD HARMONIUM, precisely similar to the Instrument described in No. 12 Nos. 15 and 16.—Two more precisely similar with SELF-PLAYING ATTACHMENTS ....Rs. 1300
No. 17.—MINIMA HARMONIUM.—This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tones equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium..... Rs. 280
☞ Can be packet in its box, size 31 inches by 16½ by 20.
No. 18, 19 and 20.—Three others of the same description in beautiful Rosewood cases but without the Pianoforte Action ..... *each* Rs. 240
No. 21 and 22.—PICCOLO MODEL HARMONIUM. These two instruments, as their name denotes, are small, exceedingly pretty, and portable, well adapted for a handsome musical present..... *each* Rs. 150
No. 23 to 26.—ROSEWOOD HARMONIUMS, five octaves compass—(*four only of this pattern*)—highly finished and of a beautiful rich tone..... *each* Rs. 200
No. 27 and 28.—WALNUT WOOD: very choice Harmoniums similar in size and quality to the preceding four, but of softer tone..... *each* Rs. 200
NOW READY, NEW PATENT MODEL HARMONIUMS (*three dozen*) in Mahogany and Oakwood cases, all with the full five octave compass, and double foot boards, &c. &c. These Harmoniums have become the most popular musical instruments of the day, owing to their good substantial make and perfect tone and action; they are not in the least liable to get out of tone, or give any trouble whatever, if only kept in a moderately dry atmosphere, and protected from vermin. Price *each* Rs. 100 to 120
NOTE.—The above magnificent collection has been carefully selected during the months of April, May and June, 1862, from the principal makers in Paris and London. The first half dozen Harmoniums are opened out, and can be seen and heard daily at the Rooms in Rampart Row. The greater part will not be unpacked till after the Monsoon; in the meantime orders are being registered.
Residents in India are respectfully invited to select from H. & Co.'s large stock, which for variety and excellence surpasses any single collection in London or elsewhere. The Instruments can be warranted, having undergone a *securing* process which, if understood, is seldom heeded by the makers at home. H. & Co. have an Assistant who has been employed at Alexandre's factory in Paris, and is perfectly competent to render the beautiful workmanship in all Harmoniums secure from the effects of climate and the ordinary circumstances attending their use in India.
HERBERT & Co.
2, Rampart Row, Fort, 25th August 1862.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
Horse-Racing.
ON THE WEIGHTING OF HORSES IN INDIA, by PEGASUS, 8vo, sewed. Rs. 2-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.
MESSRS. McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT have received by the last Overland Mail their usual fortnightly supply of Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.
Church Gate.

C. STEPHENS & SONS
TAKE this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.
Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.
C. STEPHENS AND SONS'
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Babcola Tank Road, Mazagon.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.,
23, APOLLO STREET,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FITTING TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.
MESSRS. E. & Co. have just received a new stock of Woollen Cloths from one of the best West of England Manufactories, consisting of Fine Angolas, Silk Mixed Tweeds, Cassemeres, Italian Cloths, Llamas, and light Cheviots.
Also Black and Blue single Milled, Wool-Dyed, Broad Cloths and Venetians.
Gentlemen leaving for Europe can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices, as Messrs. E. & Co. have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures.
N.B.— Price List
Superfine Black and Blue suits from .....Rs. 48 0
Dark Woollen Tweed suits; 28 0
All Wool and light texture 28 0
Angola very fine 38 0
Washing suits 16 0
Ribbed Mohan Riding Trowsers 10 0
Drab Bedford Cord Riding Trowsers..... 20 0
Black Alpacca Coat, fine quality..... 10 0
Fine Angola do. 16 0
French Cashmere..... 20 0
White Shirts, English made per dozen 25 0
White Shirt Collars, best quality..... 6 0
India Gauze, Merino Vests and Pantaloons (Various)
HAT DEPARTMENT.
Black Silk Hats from .....Rs. 8 0
Drab Felt Hats 5 0
Drab and Black Felt Shooting Hats 6 8
" " " Oxonian 7 0
" " " Sicilian 6 8
Air Chamber Oxonians 12 0
Travelling Caps 8 0
Balmoral Caps..... 4 0
Every description of Hat can be renovated on the premises.
100 Dozen of Ladies' Colored French Kid Gloves, guaranteed the very best quality, and soden in Tin Boxes containing one dozen, only Rs. 25 per Box.
An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery just received.
A few suits of Waterproof Clothing at reduced prices.
Military and Naval Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,
IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ¾ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, Fraser's Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope Blocks to Match.
W. H. WALKER & Co.

**CH